KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XIX.—N° 1030.] BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON. SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WARE HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAML. JANUARY.

REMOVAL.

PORTER CLAY,

CABINET AND CHAIR MAKER,

HAS lately removed his Shop to his new brick house, which he has built for the purpose, on Bank Alley immediately back of the Bank, and fronting the house lately occupied by Mr. John Jones, and now by Mr. Pew—and where he has on hand a stock of stuff, equal to any in this State. FURNITURE of the newest and most elegant fashions, may be had on the shortest notice executed in as neat a manner as any where in the United States. He flatters himself, that from the many sources of information which he has had in his line of business; the regular correspondence which he has kept with all the principal Cabinet Makers both in Philadelphia and New-York, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Lexington, Dec. 7, 1805.

N O T I C E.

THE co-partnership of Maccoun and Tilford, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted, are requested to call and settle their accounts with James Maccoun, and those having demands against the firm, will present them to him for settlement.

James Maccoun,
John Tilford Jun.

Lexington, January 31st, 1806.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at the store lately occupied by the above firm, on Main street, opposite the market house, an extensive additional supply of

Merchandise & Stationary,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash.

James Maccoun.

JAMES ROSE,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, at his old stand, Main Cross street, one door from Main street. He has on hand an elegant assortment of ladies' Kid & Morocco Slippers, spangled and plain, equal to any imported, which he will sell at the lowest prices. Likewise a handsome assortment of childrens' Kid, Morocco, and Calf Skin Shoes. He has sent to Philadelphia for an additional supply of leather of the first quality, and intends receiving a constant supply every spring and fall. Gentlemens' Cossacks and Back strap Boots made of the best imported Leather—A handsome assortment of fine black grain and calf skin Shoes, and Gentlemens' Morocco Pumps made in the newest fashion and neatest taste—Boot Legs and Shoes cut to pattern for sale.—Merchants may be supplied with any of the above articles, nearly as cheap as in the atlantic states.

March 29th, 1806.

N. B. Ladies' Fancy Silk and Satin, made of their own pattern to measure. Orders punctually attended to and neatly executed. 3m

---

STRAYED,

From my farm, a few days since,

A SORREL MARE,

about fourteen hands and a half high, no marks or brands recollected —It is supposed she will take the road to Mason county. Whoever takes her up, and informs me where she can be had, or delivers her to me, shall be rewarded by

Robt. Barr.

Fayette, March 31, 1806.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for the encouragement he has received in his line of business.

In Lexington my friends may find
Me working at my trade,
Raising stones to suit your mind,
And digging with my spade.

Good lime I have always on hand,
Supply'd you all can be,
However great is the demand,
My friends come unto me.

I will dig wells you all may know,
Good water I can find,
In spite of patent laws I'll show,
For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade
So punctual I will be,
It never shall by one be said,
John Shaw has cheated me,
I am,

John R. Shaw.

N. B. I shall refuse to work in flint rock, as I have been three times blown up

---

GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, that valuable tract of LAND on which I now live, containing about 250 acres, with upwards of 100 acres in cultivation; an apple and peach orchard, and several other fruit trees of other kinds. Any further description of the premises would be unnecessary, as I suppose any person wishing to purchase, would wish to see the land and judge for himself. The land lies part in Scott, and part in Fayette counties, on the road from Lexington to Georgetown, about 8 miles from the former, and 4 from the latter.

BARTLETT COLLINS.

March 3, 1806. tf

THE Partnership of Mentelle & Downing, or F. Downing & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts, and those having demands against the firm will present them for settlement.

THE subscriber still continues his shop opposite mr. Pope's office, where he has in addition to his other business, set up the

Windsor Chair Making,

where he will be able to furnish Chairs of every description and color, painted, japanned and gilt, which has never yet been done in this country.

F. Downing Jun.

Lexington, March 6th, 1806.

REMOVAL.

JAMES CONDON, TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to a small red house, on Main street, the second door above mr. Laudeman's; where he purposes carrying on his business as usual. Those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner.

N. B. He wishes to sell a LOT of GROUND, lying on Mill street, adjoining Col. Hart's—It is at present under good enclosure, and a brick house on it, that will make an excellent stable. Lexington, March 3, 1806.

CLEAN FLAX SEED

For sale at the oil mill in Lexington—Also,

LINSEED OIL

may be had at said mill.

John Bobb.

Feb. 26th 1806. tf

RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitants, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the publick favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

L O S T,

ABNER LE GRAND'S NOTE,

Payable to, & endorsed by James M'Coun, dated, Lexington, February, 4th, 1806, at sixty days date, for 1000 dollars, payable and negotiable at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company. The public are cautioned from taking it, as payment has been stopped.

The finder will confer a favor on the subscriber, by leaving it at the store of John and William Jordan.

A. Le Grand.

Lexington, 6th Feb. 1806.

R E M O V A L.

E. W. CRAIG,

HAS removed his store to the corner white house, opposite Mr. Lea's; where he has received and just opened, a new and large assortment of choice

F R E S H G O O D S,

which he offers to his friends and the public at the most Liberal and reduced prices.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale for Cash.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the state of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welsh, of the town of Dayton, or John Bradford of Lexington, who are legally authorised to dispose of the said land----the title is indisputable.

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALOE;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Ostler particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 2.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

LUKE USHER

from Baltimore, informs the publick, that he has removed his Factory to Lexington, at the sign of the Umbrella, next door to Travellers' Hall, where he will keep a constant supply of

Umbrellas & Parasols,

finished in the neatest manner.—Merchants and traders may be supplied with Umbrellas at this Factory on more advantageous terms than by importing them.

LEAVY & GATEWOOD,

Have just imported from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store, in Lexington,

A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron Mongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, China, Queens' and Glass Ware, Stationery, Paints and Medicine, warranted Boulting Cloths, from No. 4 to 7; and in addition, they have a large quantity of best quality of Iron, cut and wrought Nails, & a quantity of Man's Lick Salt.

All of which were purchased at the lowest Cash prices, and will enable them to sell them, either by whole sale or retail, very low for CASH.

Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large, commodious building, on Main street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the state; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good ostler, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitants in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.

Lexington, April 20, 1805. tf

DR. WALTER WARFIELD,

Will practise

Physic and Surgery,

In Lexington, and its vicinity. He keeps his shop in the house lately occupied by Doctors Brown and Warfield.

Lexington, Feb. 19, 1806.

Clarke county sc.

Taken up by William Wills, on Lulbegrud Stoner one

RED ROAN MARE,

fourteen hands one inch high, 10 or 11 years old, her near eye out; appraised to 35 dollars.

A copy. Teste,

D. Bullock, C. C. C.

FOR SALE,

5,000 *Acres of Land,*

LYING in the county of Henderson, chiefly on the waters of Highland and Trade Water. I will sell the above land very low for cash, horses, beef, pork whiskey or flour. Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to me, living near Robertson's Lick, in the aforesaid county.

John Hopkins.

Sept. 3rd, 1805. tf

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A Dudley's; where he will practice Medicine in all its different branches. He has on hand a large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he will sell by whole sale or retail.

He also offers for sale, two hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate

MILITARY LAND,

near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey.—He will take Cash or Young Negroes for it.

tfo Fayettecounty, 10th Feb. 1806.

HART & BARTLET,

Have just imported and are now opening, a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH they can venture to assert are as well bought, and which can and shall be sold as low as any ever brought to the state.

They will receive in payment cash, tobacco, hemp, or hog's lard in hand; but from the many disappointments they have met with in collecting for their last year's sales, they are determined to credit none.

26th November, 1805.

In the Press, and will shortly be Published,

A Collection of the

LAWS OF KENTUCKY,

comprising all those of a general nature, passed since the year 1798; which, in addition to those printed in my former collection, will form a compleat body of all the general Laws in force in this state.

John Bradford.

Lexington, February 12, 1806.

N O T I C E.

THOSE indebted to Maccoun and Tilford, are requested to call and pay their respective accounts on or before the first day of March next. All those that fail to comply, must expect their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection, without discrimination.

Lexington, January 2, 1806.

THOMAS HICKEY, TAILOR,

Main Cross Street, Lexington, opposite Mr. Bain's new Brick House—

OFFERS his services to his friends and the publick—flatters himself that from his long experience in the principal cities of Europe, and being lately from Philadelphia, will enable him to give general satisfaction. He presumes that a specimen of his abilities will suffice for any thing more he might say. Ladies' habits and great coats made in the first fashion.

N. B. One or two apprentices, well recommended, wanted immediately. 6m

---

BLUE DYING.

MRS. KEISER, takes this method of informing the public, that she has commenced the Blue Dying business, next door below Mr. Hulton, the saddler, where she will dye cotton, yarn, and thread, or any kind of home made cloth, which she will warrant to stand its color, as she dyes with hot dye. She will dye the above articles as cheap as they can be done any where in Lexington, and receive produce in payment.

February 25, 1806.

FOR SALE—On long Credit,

ONE two story BRICK HOUSE, and Lot of Ground, on the Limestone road, at the edge of town. Also, the

HOUSE & LOT

in Lexington, occupied by George Adams jun. next door to George Norton, and the Ground adjoining John Adams jun. A good House Wench, a Waggon and Team of Five Horses, well equipt for the road, two Brood Mares, and six Colts, two years old and yearlings. The above property is to be sold on a long credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, by me,

GEORGE ADAMS Sen.

Dec. 17th, 1805. tf

Just Published, and for sale at this Office,

VINDEX;

OR THE

Doctrines of the Strictures Vindicated,

AGAINST

The Reply of Mr. Stone.

By John P. Campbell.

Taken up by Casper Shrout, on Slate creek, near the Iron Works, one

Sorrel Mare,

small blaze in her face, three years old past, three white feet, natural trotter, about 14 hands high; appraised to 50 dollars. Posted before

Thos. Iles.

Montgomery county, Nov. 8th, 1805.

FOR SALE.

MY corner LOT, opposite the public square, fronting the same 53 feet 6 inches, and about 100 back. Also, two OUT LOTS of five acres each, on Cross street. For further particulars enquire of William Morton esq.

Walker Baylor.

March 17, 1806. 4w

---

600 lbs. First Quality

BEAVER

For Sale for Cash.

James Wier.

March 18th, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE FARM whereon I now live, in Scott county, within one mile and a half of Georgetown, on the main road to Lexington, containing 100 acres of land, about 60 acres cleared, a brick dwelling house, two stories, 23 by 40 feet, a large barn, &c. for which I will take cash or negroes—Any person inclined to purchase, may meet with a bargain, and lands adjoining for sale, which would much improve the tract—enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

James Barlow.

March 13, 1806.

Just Received by

WILKINS & TANNEHILL,

And now opening in the store formerly occupied by mr. John Jordan, near the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
10 — Jamaica Spirits,
10 — Madeira L. P. } WINES,
10 — Sherry, } WINES,
4 — Colmenar, } WINES,
4 — Port, } WINES,
8 — Pepper,
10 — Brimstone,
6 — Allum,
15 — Copperas,
10 — Ginger,
10 — Madder,
8 — Chocolate,
50 boxes Segars,
1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon,
Logwood,
10 boxes Young Hyson, } TEAS
10 do. Hyson Skin, } TEAS
35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,
Raisons in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms. W. & T.

A NEW STORE.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR,

HAVE have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening in the house lately occupied by mr. E. Craig, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY, &c.
QUEENS' } WARES,
CHINA & } WARES,
GLASS } WARES,
BOOKS & STATIONARY,

which they will sell for Cash, at the most reduced prices.

☞ They have on hand an assortment of imported BAR IRON. tf

JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the stone house, opposite Samuel & George Trotters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in addition to his former assortment, a very elegant supply of

GOODS,

which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Lexington, March 5, 1806.

F O U N D,

ON Saturday evening, an old fashioned SILVER WATCH—the owner can have it by applying to Mr. S. Ayres.

March 24, 1806.

---

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on Christmas last, a Negro Woman named LETTY, belonging to the subscriber, she is about 28 years of age, of a common stature, spare and erect, fond of strong drink, and when intoxicated very insolent—Her cloathing consisted of two or three white muslin dresses, one of fancy chintz, salmon coloured linsey petticoat, white yarn stockings and good shoes, with sundry other cloathing of good quality. I believe this negro was harboured for some time in and near this place, and if removed, no doubt is furnished with a pass to Clarke county, Bairdstown or Danville.

I will pay the above reward for the negro delivered to

Will. Morton.

Lexington, 2d April, 1806.

The famous and complete Horſe, STIRLING,

Never beaten but once, and then by accident.

WAS imported from London by the late John Hoomes eſq. of the Bowling Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a King's plate at four years old, and another at five. He was conſidered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing callendar, and clerk of the courſe at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the firſt, undoubtedly the ſecond horſe in England. The celebrated horſe Hambletonian (ſuppoſed by ſome to be his ſuperior, and the firſt horſe then on the Britiſh turf,) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon courſe, [4 miles 1 furlong and 138 yards] for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the beſt racers that ever appeared in England; having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the beſt horſe that ſtarted, as he ran conſiderably off the courſe, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is moſt a beautiful bay horſe, and deſcended from the beſt ſtock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and a half high, in very high form, extremely gay, with great ſtrength and activity, and is a moſt capital ſtallion. Perhaps it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the beſt horſes then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horſe of great ſpeed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the ſixth volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where ſpeaking of the velocity of the Barb horſes, and comparing them with the Engliſh horſes, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly ſaid, that the famous running horſe Stirling, ſometimes ran the firſt mile (of the New-Market courſe) in one minute, which is at the rate of 82 feet and a half in a ſecond, an inconceivable ſwiftneſs, even ſuppoſing it a little exagerated, as it is probable it was; but for for further ſatisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. If ſuch a velocity had continued ſome ſeconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horſe went ſwifter than the wind, it being very ſeldom that the moſt violent wind makes ſuch way: the greateſt known velocity of a ſhip at ſea, is ſix marine leagues in an hour, and ſuppoſing the ſhip to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impelled it, the ſpeed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in a ſecond." The ſubſcriber does not pretend to ſay but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair conſtruction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was ſelected as the fleeteſt horſe in England, to compare his ſpeed with that of the Barb horſes.

In 1794, Stirling then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Aſcot, beating mr. Croſbey's Victor (this was the firſt time he ſtarted.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta ſtakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen ſubſcribers, beating with eaſe mr. Durands Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme eſq. He won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's courſe, four miles, beating lord Strathmore's Horatio, lord Groſvenor's Lilliput, and mr. Girdler's Biſhop Blaze. He won the Jocky Club plate for four years old, (round courſe) four miles, beating the duke of Grafton's Minion, lord Clermont's Repeater, and lord Groſvenor's Capſicum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from mr. Rutten's filley at Epſom, and won the king's plate at Ipſwich. In 1796, he won at New-Market the ſecond claſs of the Oatland ſtakes, beating mr. Wilſon's Cauſtic, lord Groſvenor's bay colt by Pot8os, out of String, mr. Bott's Totteridge, the duke of Bedford's Braſs, lord Egremont's Fractious, and lord Darlington's Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two claſſes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he alſo won, beating lord Tichfield's Viret, and lord Groſvenor's Lilliput. The ſame year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from ſir Henry Vane Tempeſt's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon courſe for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a ſweepſtakes of 100 guineas each, (ſeven ſubſcribers) beating lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's courſe, (four miles.) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not ſtarted ſince.

The above horſe will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon (which will commence the 20th inſt. and end on the firſt day of Auguſt following) in Lexington, and cover mares at thirty dollars the ſeaſon (which may be diſcharged with twenty dollars paid within the ſeaſon) with one dollar to the groom for each mare when put. To inſure a mare with foal, fifty dollars, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, if the mare remains the property of the perſon who owned her when put to the horſe. Atteſted notes for thirty dollars the ſeaſon, or fifty for an inſurance, to be ſent with the mares, payable on or before the 15th day of October next.

Good and convenient paſturage is provided for mares coming from a diſtance gratis. They will be grain fed if required, at a moderate price. Great care and attention will be given to prevent accidents and eſcapes, but no liability.

WM. T. BANTON.

Lexington, March 7th, 1806.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer (one of the beſt ſons of Eclipſe) his dam Harriet, by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade, his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; ſhe was got by Fox, her dam Gipſy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the duke of New-Caſtle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's white Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

THOMAS STIRLING.

A liſt of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, K. which if not taken out in three months, will be ſent to the General Post-Office as dead Letters.

A	
Richard Aſhton	Rebecca Alſop
Thos. Arville eſq.	Thomas Alſop
K. Arville	Mr. Adams
Saml. Acres	Nat. Aſhby
B	
J. Bledſoe eſq.	George Bruce 3
Anthony Bleit	James Betty
Saml. Blair 2	Henry Baſh
Patterſon Bain	Thos. L. Butler
Brown & Yarnell	Lindſey Blanton
John Button	Eliſha Brow
Daniel Bryan	Will. S. Brown 3
Mary Butler 2	Will. Ba[illegible]
Joſeph Buchannon	John Brown
James Briſter	Reſin Braſhear
Franky Bell	Jean Baptiſti
Deborah Belt	Abraham Buford
Joſeph Barbee jun.	Joſeph Bryan ſen.
Benj. Berry 3	Moſes Barber
Zachariah Barr	John Blanton
Catharine Barr	William Brown
Mr. Butler	Joſeph Bryant
Mr. Bledſoe	David Bell
Mr. Boſwell jun.	Albert Bright
Leonard Bradley	
C	
Robert Camron	John Click
Thomas Carr	Thomas Cotton
Robert Chambers	Major Che[illegible]
Robert Calwell 2	James Conquelt
Rev. A. Coleman	Tumbler Clarke
Sarah Chandler	John Crab
Jeſſey Cole	Will. Colhoun
John Caughey	John Cammock
James Chandler	Lazarus Cox
Walter Carrick	John Canady
Archibald Campell	Joſeph Chriſman
Chs. Cullin ſen. 2	Peter Connaway
John Charles	Ruth Cox
Joſeph Coppinger	Rev. Joſeph Craig
Mr. Coſby	
D	
Thos. C. Davis	John Devely
Abraham Davis	Will. Duckey
John Dille	Robert Dennis
William Dunlap	Mr. Dawſon
Mr. Davenport	
E	
Benjamin Edmund	Jeſſe Eichelburger
John Eakin 2	Benjamin Elliot
Mr. Eaſtin	
F	
Madox Fiſher	Arthur Forbus
Jane Foſter	Widdow Fitzgerel
William Ford	Capt. Franklin
Major Fiſher	
G	
Mrs. Gallingto 2	Eliſha Galloway
Saml. Gibſon	John Graves
Saml. Gregg	James Goodman
Benjamin Graves	James Gray 2
John Gardner 2	Elijah Groom
George Gray	Thos. Graffton
Hawes Graves	Mary Goſſom
Will. Grant	
H	
P. Heronamus	John Halding
Thomas Helm 2	Brice Hobbs
James Heard 2	George Heital
Thomas Hurley	Thomas Hord
John H. Heſler	John Henley
Will. Hartley 2	Iſaac Harris
Cornelius Hugh	Nathaniel Harris
Mr. Hues Atty.	John Hudſon
Moſes Hough	George Harr
James Hempwill	
I J	
James Johnſon	Alben James or
Exum Johnſon	Jacob Todhunter
James Ingles jun.	Thomas Johnſon
David Jonſon	A. H. Inſkeep 2
James John	William Jones
K	
Mathew Kenny jun.	Lewis Knuckols
Michael Kibler	Gen. Thos. Kenady
James Kay	Francis Kertly
Mr. Keine ſen.	
L	
James Loney	James D. Lane
Jeſſe Lamme	Simon Laughlin
Archd. Logan	George Lingenfelter
Benjamin Lambert	Mr. Leavy Atty.
——Logan eſq.	John Lowry ſen.
Thomas Lewis eſq.	James Leman
M	
John Macheſney	Will. Monteer
Wm. Meredith	John Mallory
Henry M'Lure	Charle Mills
Peter Meſmore	Rufus Miner
Henry M'Donald	John M'Neir
James Marſhall	William M'Night
	Willis Morgan eſq.
Hector W. Moore	Charles H. Mills
Charles H. Mills	Will. Milligan
John Moore eſq.	Butler Moore
Lewis Marſhal	Peter Mills
John M'Donald	John Morriſon
Jacob Mathews	William M'Vary
Valentine Martin	M. Martel
Mr. Maſon	Thos. Moore
Mr. M'Daniel	Capt. Moore
Maj. Will. Meredith	Maj. Saml. Meredith
John M'Cracken	
O	
John P. Oldham	George Ogleby
L. Gex. Obouſſier 2	Saml. Offut
Waller Overton	
P	
Philip Pead	Jonas Poor
James Paull 2	James Preſtley
Saml. Patterſon	Thomas Paxton
Saml. Parker	Samuel Prior 2
John Pope	Gilbert Parker
Charles Patton	Ralph Phillips
John Pike	Thomas Pollard
Joſhua Prewit	
R	
Gen. Wm. Ruſſell	John Rogers
Mary Reyſet	Whorton Rector
Reuben Runyon	Polly Rodden
Jeremiah Rogers	Joſeph Ryman
Philip T. Richardſon	Mr. Ranſdale
	Will. Rogers
S	
Mis. Mikel Hakin Smith jun.	Saml. Smith
	Nancy Shaw or
Leonard Smoote	Archd. Shaw
John W. Stout	Will. B. Summers
James Stewart	Will. Stothart 2
William Sheve	John Slater
John V. Shelby	Will. Spotſwood
Bryant Stome	George Smith
Mann Satterwhite	George Simple
John Sheely	Brice Steel
Gen. John South	Richard Sharp
T	
William Thompſon	Robt. D. Taylor
Doctor Tate	Mr. Courtney
Hubbard Taylor 2	Arthur T. Taul
Lewis Tapp 2	Iſrael H. Thompſon
Bartholomew Taylor	John P. Thomas
	James Truit
James Tremble	Capt. Thompſon
U V	
Benj. Urmſtrong	Jabes Vigus
Lewis Valcourt	Abm. Venable
Locky Vigus	Abraham Venable
James Venable	
W	
John P. Wagnon	John Whitmire
Danl. White	Richard Willis
Edward Weſt	Iſaac Webſter
Ebenezer C. Walker	Samuel Wilkinſon
	John Whillcock
Patrick Watſon	Fras. Walker
Jeſſe Winn	Robt. Willou
Iſaac Wiſsberger 2	Suright Woods
John Wert 2	Peter Wiſor
Iſaac Wells	Francis Willis
Maj. Willſon	James Warren
Mr. Wingate	Caleb Worley
Iſaac Webb	James Winn
Adam Winn	Will. Linſey
Owin Winn	George Winn
Thos. Winn	Benjamin Wenn
John Wyatt	Stephen J. Weider
James Wood	
Y	
Mr. Yeizer	Leonard Young

JOHN JORDAN Jun. P. M.

April 1, 1806.

NOTICE,

THE Trustees of Lexington will meet at the tavern of mr. Joshua Wilson, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock *P. M.* for the purpoſe of hearing appeals, from those persons who may think their property assessed too high for the present year.

A copy. Atteſt,

Jno. Watkins Clk.

April 7th, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY:

Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.

William Gouch, complainant,

Against

Benjamin Turner, Higgins, &c. deft's.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Benjamin Turner, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and anſwer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inſerted in ſome authoriſed paper agreeable to law.

A copy. Teſte,

Thos. Bodley C. F. C. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY:

Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.

Albertus Bright, Samuel M'Gehee, and John M'Gehee, complainants,

Against

Thomas Engliſh, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainants, by their counſel, who exhibitted their bill againſt the defendant, and having proved to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and anſwer the complainants' bill, or that the ſame will be taken for confeſſed, and that a copy of this order be inſerted in ſome authoriſed paper agreeable to law.

A copy. Teſte,

Thos. Bodley, C. F. C. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.

William M'Bride, complainant,

Against

William Lytle, and Robert Bradley defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

George Manſell, complainant,

Against

The ſame, defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainants, by their counſel, who exhibitted their bills againſt the defendants, and having proved to the ſatisfaction of the court, that the defendant William Lytle, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and anſwer the complainants' bills, or that the ſame will be taken for confeſſed, and that a copy of this order be inſerted in ſome authoriſed paper agreeable to law.

A copy. Teſte,

Thos. Bodley, C. F. C. C.

Pittsburgh Warehouse.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has erected a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE,

On the bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Wood Street, near to Mr. William Morrow's Tavern, which is now ready for the reception of any GOODS that may be directed to him. He flatters himſelf from the knowledge he has of this buſineſs, the convenient ſituation of the Houſe, and the moderate prices he intends charging for Storage, to meet the patronage of a generous public. Any Goods directed to, & ſtored with him, will be ſafely delivered to the boat by which they may aſcend or deſcend the different rivers, and care will alſo be taken, (wherein he may be requeſted to forward Goods,) to ſend them by experienced and honeſt boatmen. He will alſo attend to the

Commission Business,

Which Kentucky Merchants, or other perſons may have done on very moderate terms.

He returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for their paſt favours, and informs them as well as the public, that he has on hand, and will continue to keep,

A Handsome Assortment of

DORSEY'S IRON,

Which he is determined to ſell at the loweſt terms for Caſh or approved Notes. He expects ſhortly

A Handsome Assortment of

PROBST'S CASTNIGS.

Thomas Cromwell.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 15, 1805.

NEW-YORK, March 13.

On a reperuſal of our late file of French papers we find the following addition to the liſt of bulletins:

Tranſlated for the Mercantile Advertiſer from the appendix to the thirty-firſt bulletin of the grand army.

Auſterlitz, Dec. 4.

This moment arrived at head quarters the capitulation, forwarded by marſhal Angereau of the corps of the Auſtrian army commanded by general Jellachich. The emperor would have preferred that the priſoners ſhould have been ſent to France, even had it occaſioned a few days longer blockade; experience having proved, that when permitted to return to Auſtria, they have ſoon afterwards been incorporated with the armies.

General Wreden, commanding the Bavarians, has had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes in Bohemia with the arch-duke Ferdinand. He made ſome hundred priſoners.

The prince de Rohan, at the head of a corps of 6000 men, which had been cut off by marſhals Ney and Angereau, threw themſelves upon Trente, paſſed the neck of Bonacio, and attempted to penetrate to Venice. He was beaten by general St. Cyr, who made him and his whole corps priſoners. The following is the diſpatch of marſhal Maſſena, giving an account thereof to the miniſter of war:

CAPITULATION

Of the Auſtrian army, commanded by lieutenant general Jellachich.

The general of diviſion Maurice Mathieu, grand officer of the legion of honor, commanding the ſecond diviſion of the ſeventh corps of the grand army, authoriſed by the marſhal of the empire Angereau, general in chief of the ſaid corps; and general Wolkeifel, in the ſervice of his imperial and royal majeſty the emperor of Germany, authoriſed by general Jellachich, commander in chief of the Auſtrian armies in the Voralberg; have agreed on the following articles:—

Article I. The corps of the army under the orders of lieutenant-general Jellachich, ſhall be priſoners of war on parole. The corps ſhall defile with all the honors of war, the men ſhall lay down their arms, and ſhall be conducted into Bohemia to the advanced poſts of the Auſtrian army.

II. The officers ſhall retain their arms, horſes and baggage.

III. All the horſes of the troops, the arms, the whole of the artillery, all the ammunition and military ſtores, every article that is not private property, ſhall be given up to the French army.

IV. The French army ſhall be in the poſſeſſion of all the Voralberg, Feldkirch, Rudens, and their territories as far as Larlemberg.

VI. All the officers and all the troops of the corps of the army of lieutenant general Jallachich, ſhall give their parole of honor, not to ſerve during one year, reckoning from the date of the preſent capitulation, againſt the troops of his majeſty the emperor of the French, and king of Italy, or againſt his allies.

VIII. The corps of the Auſtrian army ſhall be conducted to Bohemia by the rout of Lindau, Teitnang, Biberac, Gunſbourg, Amberg, and Retz; it ſhall march in three columns, at the cuſtomary day's march, and ſhall be treated as to lodging, proviſions and forage, in the ſame manner as the French regiments.

IX. The Auſtrian troops, during their march, ſhall be, for their government and diſcipline, under the orders of their own officers, who ſhall be reſponſible for their conduct, and ſhall be accompanied by a French eſcort.

X. An officer of artillery and *de genie*, an inſpector of reviews, and a commiſſary of war, with a battallion, ſhall take poſſeſſion of the arſenals and magazines of Feldkirch to-morrow, 15th November, at noon.

XI The corps of the Auſtrian army ſhall defile the day after to-morrow (16th November) at 8 o'clock in the morning, before the French army, and ſhall then lay down their arms and ſurrender their colors.

Done interchangeably at Dormern, 23d Brumaire (14th November 1805.)

Signed, The general of diviſion MAURICE MATHIEU.

Maj. gen. WOLKELFEL.

Approved by me, marſhal of the empire.

Signed, ANGEREAU.

JELLACHICH, F.M.L.

TRANSLATED

From French papers received at the office of the Norfolk Public Ledger, by the ſhip Jane, captain Evans, from Bordeaux.

Thirty-third Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Auſterlitz, December 7.

The general in chief Buxhowden, has been killed, with many other Ruſſian generals, whoſe names are unknown. Our ſoldiers have collected great quantities of booty.

The Ruſſian general Kutuſow was wounded, and his ſon-in-law, a young man of great merit, killed.

The dead have been numbered, from which it appears that 18,000 Ruſſians, 600 Auſtrians, and 900 French are killed. We have 7000 Ruſſians wounded. Including all, we have 3000 French wounded; general Roger Valhuber is dead in conſequence of his wounds. An hour before his death, he wrote the emperor as follows: "I wiſhed to have done more for you; in one hour I ſhall be no more, I regret it not, ſince I have participated in a victory which aſſures you a happy reign— When you ſhall think of thoſe brave men, who devoted themſelves to you, remember me. It is enough for me to mention to you that I have a family, I need not recommend it to your protection." Generals Kellerman, Sebaſtiani and Thiebout, are out of danger, Generals Mauſy and Demont are wounded, but not dangerouſly. It muſt be intereſting to be informed of the different decrees ſucceſſively made by the emperor in favor of the army; they are here ſubjoined.

The corps of general Buxhowden which occupied the left of the army, conſiſted of 27,000 men; not a ſingle one has rejoined the Ruſſian army. It was expoſed for 7 hours to the fire of 40 pieces of cannon, a part of which compoſed the artillery of the imperial guard. The carnage was horrible. The loſs ſuſtained by the Ruſſians cannot be calculated at leſs than 45,000 men killed, wounded and taken priſoners, and the reſidue who will return home with the emperor of Ruſſia, will not exceed 25,000. May this prove a ſalutary leſſon to this young prince, and induce him to abandon the policy which Engliſh gold has purchaſed.

May he recur to thoſe old principles which are adapted to the intereſt of his country and character, & break the yoke impoſed on him by the vile oligarchiſts of London. The great Catharine underſtood well the genius and reſources of Ruſſia, when at the time of the firſt coalition, ſhe declined ſending an army, and was content to aid it with her counſels and good wiſhes. But ſhe had the experience of a long reign, and a knowledge of the character of her nation, to guide her; ſhe had reflected on the dangers of coalitions.— This experience cannot be acquired at the age of 24 years.

When Paul her ſon, marched his armies againſt France, he ſoon diſcovered that thoſe errors are the leaſt injurious which are the ſhorteſt —and after one campaign he withdrew his troops.

If Worronzow (now in London) were not more an Engliſhman than a Ruſſian, a very different idea would be formed of his talents, to admit that he could ſuppoſe that 60, 80 or 100,000 Ruſſians were competent to diſgrace France, to induce her to bend to the Britiſh yoke, to abandon Belgium, and to force the emperor to reſign his Italian crown to the degenerate race of the Sardinian ſovereigns. The Ruſſian troops are brave, but infinitely leſs ſo than the French. Their generals are quite inexperienced, and their ſoldiers are ſo ignorant and ſtupid as to render their arms by no means redoubtable.

Suppoſing moreover the poſſibility of the Ruſſians being victorious, Ruſſia herſelf muſt have been depopulated to have attained the ſenſeleſs object, preſcribed to them by the oligarchiſts of London.

The battle of Auſterlitz, took place near the tomb of the celebrated Kunitz. This circumſtance has made a ſtrong impreſſion among the people of Vienna.

By his prudence and judgment, & particularly by his invariably maintaining harmony between France & Auſtria, he had brought Auſtria to a high degree of proſperity.

Here follow the names of the Ruſſian generals made priſoners; many others were ſlain in the field of battle. There are moreover, 4 or 500 officers killed—among whom are reckoned 20 majors and lieutenant colonels, and more than one hundred captains.

Prebizenſki, Wimpſen, Muller, Zakoumſky, Mul-Berg, Selchow, Stritzy, Szerliakow, Prince Repnir, prince Siberſky, Adrian, Lagonon, Salima, Mazenkow, Woyicoff.

The emperor has commanded M. Talleyrand, who was at Vienna, to repair to Brunn.

M. Maret has joined his majeſty at Auſterlitz.

The emperor ſlept laſt night at Brunn.

Thirty-fourth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Brunn, December 10.

The emperor received yeſterday prince Repnin, made priſoner at the battle of Auſterlitz at the head of the horſe guards, of which he was the colonel. His majeſty told him that it was not his wiſh to deprive the emperor Alexande of ſuch brave troops, and that he had permiſſion to collect all the priſoners of the Ruſſian imperial guard, and Return with them into Ruſſia—His majeſty expreſſed his regret that the emperor of Ruſſia ſhould have hazarded

a battle, and observed that had his majesty been less sanguine, he might have spared the blood and honour of his army.

Prince John of Lichtenstein arrived here yesterday, invested with full powers to negociate—The conferences between him and M. Talleyrand are carried on very rapidly.

His majesty's first aid-de-camp Junot, who was dispatched to the emperors of Germany and Russia, saw the emperor of Germany at Holitz, who received him very graciously. He was unable to prosecute his mission, on account of the emperor Alexander's having set off for St. Petersburgh, attended by gen. Kutusow.

His majesty received at Brunn M. Haugwitz, and appeared very well satisfied with the communications made by that plenipotentiary, whom he received in the most flattering manner, in consequence of his having been opposed to a connexion with England, as well as on account of the reputation of his counsels, to which is attributed the present prosperity of Prussia. As much cannot be said of another minister, who, born in Hanover, has not been found inaccessible to the influence of gold. But all these intrigues have and will prove impotent, when opposed to the king of Prussia's superior good sense and discernment. As to the rest, the French nation is dependant on no one, and one hundred and fifty thousand enemies in addition, would have protracted the war a short time longer. France and Prussia under these circumstances have reason to be thankful to the duke of Brunswick, the marshal Molendorff, DeKnoboiskorff, Lombard, and above all the king himself. The intrigues of England have often been attended with success, but in order to form a conclusion, it is necessary to take a view of the question in all its bearings, all their intrigues have been baffled by the will of the king. In fact those who conducted them, strangely abused his confidence; can Prussia have a more powerful and faithful ally than France.

Russia is the only power in Europe who can engage in war from motives of caprice; after a battle lost or gained, Russia can retire; France, Austria and Prussia, on the contrary, must deliberate a long time on the consequences of the war, one or two battles are insufficient to exhaust the chances of it.

The Moravian peasantry kill the Russians whenever they meet with them in small parties. They have already destroyed a hundred. The emperor of the French has given orders for cavalry patroles to ride over the country and prevent this violence. Since the enemy's army has retired, the Russian's left behind it are placed under the protection of their conquerors. It is undeniable that they have committed so many excesses and attrocities, that it is not surprising that vengeance should be taken of them. They maltreat the poor as well as rich; 300 lashes seem to them but a moderate punishment. There are no outrages which they have not attempted. Pillage, firing of villages, massacres, such was their amusement. They have even murdered priests at the altar! Wretched must be the sovereign who shall bring such a scourge upon his country. The battle of Austerlitz has proved an European victory, since it has removed the imposture which has attached to these barbarians.

This application, however, cannot apply to the court, or the greater number of officers, nor to the inhabitants of the cities, who on the contrary, are civilized even to luxury.

Thirty-Fifth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Brunn, December 11.

The Russian army in three columns began its march the 8th December, on its return to Russia. The first has taken the way of Cracovia and Therespal, the second that of Kaschaw, Lamberg, and Brodi, and the third that of Cizmau, Watrell, and Huslatin. At the head of the first has departed the emperor of Russia, with his brother the grand duke duke Constantine.

Besides the artillery used in the battle, an entire park consisting of 100 pieces of cannon, has been taken from the Russians, with all their ammunition waggons. The emperor has been to see this park of artillery; he has given orders for its transportation into France.

(Here follows the names of the officers who distinguished themselves in the battle of the 2d.)

Milan, November 29.

We just learn that an Anglo-Russian squadron, consisting of 12 ships of war and several transports, had landed 12 or 15,000 men at Naples, the 20th November last.

Immediately after the landing, the ambassador of his majesty the emperor of France and king of Italy removed the arms of France, which were placed at the gates of his palace, and demanded his passports.

The passports were granted, and the ambassador retired to Rome.—On this subject a royal proclamation has been issued at Naples, the terms of which convey a just idea of the earnestness with which that court has attempted to make its neutrality respected.

Private letters worth credit, assure us that his Sicilian majesty has engaged to join the Anglo-Russian force with a body of peasantry, the levy of which has been already commenced.

These letters add, that the command this Napoli-Anglo-Russian army, is given to the Russian general Lacy, who has resided in Naples six or seven months past, and that the guard of the city of Naples has been confided to an English corps of 1800 men.

It has not yet transpired what are to be the projects of the military assembled at Naples—But all the world well knows what success may be expected to attend an army composed of three different people,—strangers to each other, and opposed in habits and language and even interests.

Nevertheless, it is certain that the English squadron suffers extremely in consequence of an epidemic, that in putting into Sicily, it was under the necessity of leaving 300 sick there, and that since the landing at Naples, the hospitals of that capital had been encumbered with Russians and English.

Let us hope, for the welfare of Naples, and even for that of the Anglo-Russians, that the bulletins of the grand army will reach them soon enough to avert from them the fate in reserve, should they dare to oppose their forces to ours. Let us hope that the Anglo-Russians will hasten to shew themselves faithful to the first article of the capitulation proposed to prince Murat, by the aid-de-camp of his majesty of all the Russias, and that they will take the opportunity of returning to their ports, the same way that they came.

However it may be, the news of the landing at Naples and the manner in which the Russians and English have been there received, demands of us a few observations which cannot be suppressed.

Thus then has the court of Naples reserved for itself the detestable honour of surpassing in perfidy even the court of London.

Thus at the very moment that this court ratified at Portici, 8th October, 1805, the treaty of neutrality, that her ambassador had signed at Paris 21st September, at the moment she promised, 1st article of the treaty, to repel by force every attempt which should be made against the rights and duties of her neutrality—she not only neglects to repel our enemies by force, but moreover consents to deliver up her own people to act as auxiliaries to England and Russia against France and Italy.

Thus at the moment when this country promised on her honour, 2d article of the treaty, not to suffer any corps of troops belonging to any belligerent power to be landed or to advance into any part of her territory; she promised England and Russia to open to them her ports, her arsenals and her hospitals.

Thus at the moment when this court engaged, 3d article of the treaty, not to confide the command of her armies or fortified places, to any officers, Russian, English or Austrians; she promised to dispose her peasantry under the orders of the Russian general Lascy, and to confide to the English the custody of its own capital.

Thus, in short, at the moment when the emperor of the French and king of Italy, faithful to the 5th article of the treaty, withdrew all his forces from the territory of Naples and delivered up the places & ports of the country, to Neapolitan officers, the king of Naples engaged to expel his own officers from these ports and military places, and to replace them by the English and Russians.

Such infamy and baseness will not escape with impunity. The indignation of all people, the discipline and valour of the Frech and Italian armies, the genius of their august commander, will avenge the present generation for the base perfidy, of which the queen of Naples has just given so odious an example.

That God, who punishes perjury, will conduct if it be necessary your squadrons to new triumphs. Already, at the very moment that these traitors lay their hostile plots, does that God seem to have forewarned them by the fires of Vesuvius, of the fate reserved for them by our veterans.

The people of the kingdom of Italy will be temperate in the expression of their just indignation, they will confide in the wisdom and foresight of their government. Who of us can doubt that our august monarch and his worthy representative has taken every measure which they have judged necessary to our defence and our interests?

Should the enemy attempt the foolish project of marching against us they will be doubtless arrested in their career, they will never reach the frontiers of our kingdom, they will be vanquished before their eyes meet that happy and peaceable country, into which they hoped to carry brutality, devastation and ruin.

BRUNN, December 8.

NAPOLEON

Emperor of the French and King of Italy. We have decreed and decree as follows:

Article I. A contribution of one hundred millions of franks, shall be levied on Austria, Moravia, and the other provinces of the House of Austria, occupied by the French army.

II. This sum to be given by way of donation to the army, conformably to the plan of distribution which we shall decree.

III. The amount of the value of all the magazines of salt, tobacco, arms, powder and warlike stores, which are not found necessary to the equipment of our army, and which the commander of the artillery shall not deem expedient to transport to France, but which he shall order to be sold, shall be deposited in the military chest, belonging to the army, to be distributed among it in rewards.

IV. From the first supplies of this contribution, and on that raised upon Suabia, three month's pay as a reward, shall be bestowed on every general, officer or soldier, who shall have been, or may be wounded in the present war.

V. The minister of war is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Another decree promulgated at the imperial camp, at Austerlitz, on the 7th December, contains the following ordinances:

Article I. The widows of the generals slain at the battle of Austerlitz, shall enjoy a pension of 6000 franks during their lives; the widows of colonels and majors, a pension of 2400 franks; the widows of captains, one of 1200 franks; the widows of lieutenants, one of 800 franks; the widows of soldiers, one of 200 franks.

II. The minister of war is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall pass into a law from the present day, and be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

Another decree of the same day, contains;

Article I. We adopt the children of the French generals, officers, and soldiers, slain at the battle of Austerlitz.

II. They shall be all maintained and brought up at our expence, the sons in our imperial palace, at Rambouillet, and the daughters in our imperial palace, at Saint Germain. The sons shall afterwards be provided for by us, and the daughters married.

III. Besides their baptismal and family names, they shall have the privilege of joining to them the name NAPOLEON. Our chief judge shall see that its execution be regulated agreeably to the formality required by the civil code,

The grand marshal of our palace, and our intendant general of the house, shall be charged respectively with the execution of the present decree, which shall be made the order of the day, and pass forthwith into a law.

DECEMBER 11.

The small town of Nicholburg, in which are assembled the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries, charged with the negociations for peace, between those powers, is situated on the frontiers of Lower Austria and Moravia. The castle, which is a very fine one, belongs to the prince Dietrichstein. The place, heretofore but little known, at present, is about to become celebrated in history, as being the seat where various treaties are to be negociated. The Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Prussia, are, it is said, to repair thither to treat separately of the interests of their respective sovereigns. It is generally believed, that the definitive treaty between France and Austria, will be concluded before any arrangements are made between the courts of France and Berlin, and while M. de Haugwitz is waiting the return of couriers, which he is obliged to dispatch for the instructions of his majesty As to the rest, the battle of Austerlitz will hasten the conclusion.

The French armies, profiting by the armistice which has been so generously granted to the enemy, are about to enjoy that repose they so well merited. The different corps which compose the grand army, and the army of Italy, are to repair to the different Austrian provinces, conquered by the French armies.

They write from Munich, that the army of marshal Massena is to be cantoned in Carniola, Istria, Frioul, and the dutchy of Venice. The city of Venice, and the fortified islands in the environs, are to be occupied by the French troops. Marshal Ney is to occupy Carinthia, the corps under marshal Davoust and general Marmont, are to be sent to Styria. Marshal Bernadotte and the Bavarian troops, are to occupy the circle of Iglau, and the circle of Bohemia, comprised in the line of demarcation. The corps under marshal Lannes, and a part of that under prince Murat, are to remain in Moravia. The remainder of the troops are to repair to Upper and Lower Austria.

It is said, that the archduke Charles is posted on the frontiers of Hungary, which position he will retain until the result of the negociations for peace shall be known.

LONDON, January 24.

We stopped the press yesterday, to announce that government had received dispatches from Berlin, communicating the intelligence, that an arrangement or convention had been entered into between Prussia and Bonaparte, by which, the former is to occupy Hanover with her troops, till the establishment of peace between the belligerent powers.

In consequence of that convention, our troops are to return home, and orders have in consequence been sent for their embarkation, on board the transports in the Weiser—the convention, we suppose, extends to the Russians and Swedes, who are also to return to their respective homes.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

By the Ann, captain Bush, from Amsterdam, we have received Dutch papers to the 13th ult. one of which contains a proclamation of the king of Prussia, declaring, that in consequence of a convention between him and the emperor of the French, the states of his Britannic majesty in Germany, will be occupied by him, until the conclusion of a general peace,

The Editors of the New-York Gazete have received, by the Flora from the Downs, London papers to the fifteenth of February, from which they have given interesting details.

It is said, that mr. Fox, a short time previous to his coming into the ministry, expressed himself averse to the proceedings respecting neutral commerce, which have been recently complained of.

New diplomatic missions. T. Grenville, to Prussia. Adair to Russia. T. Erskine to America.

☞ A CARD.

A spectator at the exhibition, on Wednesday last, tenders his acknowledgments, with others of his fellow citizans, to Mr. Bradley, for the use of his elegant and commodious Hall on that occasion. Under existing circumstances the proffer was a liberal one, and will be duly appreciated.

CHs. HUMPHREYS & Co.

Are now opening a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

In the brick house lately occupied by Thomas Wallace esq. opposite the ruins of the court house.

6w Lexington, April 4th, 1806.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living in Washington county, near Springfield, on the 25th of March, a Negro Man named

T O M,

about 46 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, and of a dark complexion; he is lame in his right thigh, which causes the toes of that foot to turn out, insomuch that his track may be known from any person's else. Had on when he went away a pair of leather pantaloons and blue coat, though his clothes it is unnecessary to describe, as he will steal at every opportunity. Any person taking up such negro and bringing him home, or securing him in any jail so that the owner may get him may depend on being handsomely compensated for their trouble and costs by

3t* *Mark Hardin sen.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for sale by the quarter-cask or barrel,

1st quality Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use,
do. Port do. do.
——Cherry Bounce do.
——4th proof Cogniac Brandy, that has been been four years in my cellar,
——Holland Gin,
——Loaf Sugar and Coffee,
1 bbl. 1st quality Muscovado Sugar,
1 chest Hyson Tea, &
2 boxes 1st quality Chocolate.

Wm. Morton.

Lexington, 2d April, 1806.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

JACOB LAUDEMAN,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed from Lexington, about three miles, on Henry's mill road, where he still will carry on as usual. He will also keep a constant supply at mr. Joseph Hudson's store, in Lexington, by wholesale and retail, opposite the court house, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash; he will give from three to nine months credit, on giving bond with approved security. Persons applying may be furnished with the different kinds of Snuff, Rappee and Scotch, all kinds of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and Segars, all of which I will warrant equal, as to quality, to any manufactured in the state.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 12.

Died, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. Margaret L. Downing, consort of Dr. R. W. Downing, sincerely lamented by her numerous friends and acquaintances.

In the house of representatives of the United States, Mr. Clark, after charging the Post-Master General with having conspired against the representatives of the people, by attempting to seduce a press in favour of a claim he had before the house, moved the following resolution, which was agreed to, without a division:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Gideon Granger, Post-Master General of the U. S. and report their opinion, whether the said Gideon Granger hath so acted, in his capacity of Post-Master General, as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this house.

On the 26th a bill prohibiting the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize, (agreeably to mr. Nicholson's resolution) passed the house of representatives. Yeas 93—Nays 32.

It was reported at Nantz the 21st Feb when the Richmond sailed, that several attempts had been made to assassinate *Bonaparte*; and that several ladies of high rank had been arrested, on suspicion of being concerned in the attempt.

THE EXHIBITION.

———At 2 o'clock P. M. repaired to the Hall of the University---The Students in natural and moral philosophy, and the sublime and captivating science of astronomy, were yet to pass an examination. In the study of these, the literary world must entertain but one sentiment, whatever diversity of opinion may exist, respecting the utility of studying foreign, or dead languages. The true principles of natural and moral philosophy, will regulate our intercourse with mortals. It will define our individual, social, and religious duties; by ascertaing the origin and progress of property, and personal rights, we ascertain their just limits, and the equal rights of our neighbours. These principles well established, the foundation of religious freedom is already laid. With real satisfaction, do we hear the true principles of religious toleration inculcated, at this rising Seminary. Positive laws may restrain the actions of men; but what tribunal shall interpose between the man and his Maker? Astronomy is the most sublime of every science; because we are thereby made acquainted with the mighty works of God. While our young men survey the planetary world---while they can measure with precision, the magnitude of a single orb, its immense distance, the inclination of its axis, the celerity of its motion, and the period of its eliptic journey round the source of day, their belief in a Divine *First Cause*, and their profound admiration of his wisdom, are no longer problematical.

At 4 o'clock, in regular procession, we repaired to the Meeting House, and were entertained by the junior Students, in their attempts at elocution. Several sprightly pieces were delivered, adapted to their years and literary standing. Evidences of genius were not wanting, and some of their gestures were easy and apposite: but I cannot think a continual agitation of the body, the head, or the limbs, is either correct, or graceful, any more than a monotony in reading. The too common failing of youth, was also apparent; namely, too rapid delivery; to the manifest injury of distinct articulation, an indispensible requisite in a public speaker. The force of this remark, can never be better exemplified, than by referring the young Students to the delivery of the eulogium the next morning, on the death of General Warren. With due deference to public opinion, I cannot discover why the usual mark of approbation is withheld by the audience, from a good speaker. It is certainly a powerful stimulant, in the breast of a young Ciceronian. It is certainly practised in some of the first Seminaries in America; and I know of but one formidable objection, which may be made; there may be some so illiberal, or ill-bred, as to hiss a performer. Such a conduct I shall never hesitate to assert, is abusive, when applied to any one who performs without a fee or reward. If such would be the practice, I would still consider such offenders ignorant of just distinctions.

Wednesday was wholly devoted to exhibitions in oratory, by the senior class. An audience, numerous and respectable, with a handsome proportion of the Fair Sex, gave interest to the occasion. The grammarian might indeed criticise in some instances, on the pronunciation. Some gestures were in violation of established rules: but these are incidents, inseparable from young practitioners, which time, observation, and experience will remedy. The writer of this, not wholly unacquainted with the instruction and progress of youth, in the pleasing, and (in every free country,) the important art of elocution, attended the exhibition last autumn. Though a stranger to all, he noticed some promising speakers on that occasion. It is but just to declare, that some of them have made a proficiency, highly honorary to their infant institution, and its able professors. There were performers on Wednesday, who would vindicate the reputation of much older institutions; and who, by application and experience, may ere long, become masters in eloquence.

RESIDENTIARY.

FOUND, in Woodford county,
TWO NOTES OF HAND,
Which appear to belong to James M'Clanahan. The owner can get them by applying at this office. April 9th, 1806.

ANN WALSH,
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she continues to teach Young Ladies Needle Work of various kinds, with Reading, Writing, and Drawing, on her usual low terms. She will board a few young ladies. Ladies that do not come to her school, may have Drawing done very cheap.

TAKE NOTICE.
A few barrels of Howel and Son's beſt
TANNERS' OIL,
may be had on reaſonable terms, by applying to Jordan and Brother's ſtore. Alſo, an elegant aſſortment of beſt
DUTCH THREAD,
a few hadſeme
RIFLES,
made by Wolf, in Pittſburgh—
REGISTERS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. &c.
1† Lexington, March 30th, 1806.

New-York Grand Literature Lottery, No. 4,
Authorised by an act of the Legislature, and payment of prizes guaranteed by them, positively be-gins drawing in May next.

25,000, 10,000, 5,000, } *Dollars highest Prizes.*

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, for ale at
G. & R. WAITES'
Truly Fortunate Lottery offices,
No. 64, & No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York.
Where was sold in the two last lotteries, the HIGHEST PRIZE in each, and other capitals, to an enormous amount—amongst them were the following:

No. 17199 (highest prize)	$25000
3929 (highest prize)	$20000
15298	$3000
13904	$2000
25596	$2000
28573	$2000
3978	$1000
20555	$1000
22315	$1000

Besides a great number of 500, 200, 100 dollar prizes &c.
Distant adventurers, by forwarding bank notes of any description. to G & R. Waite, in letters post paid, may have tickets and sasres sent them to any amount, with the strictest punctuality, and perfect safety, to any part of the United States, and the earliest advice will be given of their success. ☞ Price of tickets Seven Dollars. 2m

---

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, to the sheriff of Clarke county, greeting:
YOU are hereby commanded to take JESSE HAUSKINS, if he be found within your bailiwick, and him ſafely keep, ſo that you have his body before the judges of our Clarke circuit court, on the third day of their next April term, to anſwer and ſay, if any thing he hath or can ſay, why Polly Hauſkins, his wife, ſhall not be divorced from him the ſaid Jeſſe Hauſkins, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly entitled "An act for the relief of Polly Hauſkins," paſſed on the 23d December, in the year 1805; and further to do and receive what our ſaid court ſhall in that part conſider; and have then there this writ. Witneſs, Samuel M. Taylor, clerk of our ſaid court, this third day of March, 1806. and in the XIV. year of the commonwealth.
Saml. M. Taylor.
This is an action of divorce, founded upon an act of the General aſſembly, entitled "An act for the relief of Polly Hauſkins," and paſſed on the twenty-third December, 1805---no bail is required.
3w *P. Hauskins.*

THE SUBSCRIBER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced the
COACH PAINTING VARNISHING, JAPANNING & GILDING—alſo
SIGN PAINTING,
on Main ſtreet, nearly oppoſite mr. Wilſon's Inn; thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done with neatneſs and diſpatch. I expect to receive from Philadelphia about the firſt of May next, a general aſſortment of paints and varniſhes of the firſt quality. I ſhall keep a general aſſortment of paints ground and prepared ready for uſe; any perſon may be ſupplied by the large or ſmall quantity, by the publick's humble ſervant.
HENRY D. ELBERT.
Lexington, 25th March 1806. tf
N. B. I will Paint and Varniſh old Carriages. H. D E.

FOR SALE,
THE PLANTATION on which I now live, containing 163 1-2 acres, within 5 miles of Lexington; about 80 acres of which are cleared and under good fence—There are two good dwelling houſes on ſaid farm, the one a hewed log houſe, the other a brick; a large double barn 60 by 25 feet, with other neceſſary buildings. Alſo a young bearing apple and peach orchard. No place is better watered than the above, having a cave, which is valuable, eſpecially in the neighbourhood of Lexington. My price is £750—1000 dollars paid by the firſt of September next, the balance in two equal annual payments.
W. STEVENSON.
February 10, 1806. wtf

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RUN off from the ſubſcriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, about eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow named
BOB,
aged about forty-eight years, five feet, eight or nine inches high, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſcar on his head about the ſize of a dollar or rather larger, which is not covered with hair; he is extremely fond of liquor, and inſolent when drunk; was purchaſed of Mr. James Ware, near Lexington, Kentucky, about twelve years ago, and taken to Virginia—He has no doubt obtained a pass from ſome worthleſs perſon, as he could not have got to Kentucky without one. Any perſon taking the ſaid fellow and ſecuring him in any jail, or delivering him to mr. Wilſon in Lexington, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by
JAMES HEARD.
May 1ſt, 1805.

FOR SALE,
8,000 *Acres of Land,*
ON the left hand ſide of the three forks as you go up the Kentucky, and at their junction. This land runs along the river three miles, and nine miles back. The bottoms are rich land; the ridges are capable of producing wheat, and other ſmall grain. The paſturage is excellent for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, as it has a plenty of cane brakes, and pea-vines. All along the river is the ſugar tree, wild cherry, and other woods common to this country. When you go back ſome diſtance, is the pine; which produces tar, turpentine, pitch and roſin; which will finally be valuable, independent of the wood that is upon the land. There is alſo a rock cloſe to low water mark; that when the water is very low, ſhews clear ſalt upon its ſurface; and the rock itſelf taſtes ſalt. There has been three water-witches (as they call them,) trying the experiment, and ſay, there is four feet ſquare of very ſalt water at the top of the bank, which is not an hundred feet from the water; and cloſe to it a very eaſy aſcending hill, for ſeveral miles; and alſo the wood along the river. A coal bank within three hundred yards. There is alſo five valuable coal banks, which are near the river, with eaſy acceſs to them. A coal yard and boat yard; and it is ſaid, ſeveral ſalt-petre caves. The bottoms and along the creeks would produce good cotton or hemp. Lexington alone, independent of the country blackſmiths, conſumes thirteen thouſand buſhels per ann. we will ſuppoſe Frankfort five thouſand, which ſells at the landing at one ſhilling per buſhel, and twenty thouſand might be ſold: this might be made productive by a man of ſmall capital. Independent of theſe advantages, the mouth of the three forks is the beſt fiſhing place in the State. In a ſmall crib they can get five hundred pounds of fiſh in a day, and may get by a ſein, five or ſeven hundred barrels per annum. Tobacco, flour, beef, pork, tallow, hogs' lard, hemp, cordage, whiſkey, or caſt iron, will be taken in payment. Part credit will be given. If the whole cannot be ſold, a half will be ſold, or a third. A clear and indiſputable deed will be given. For terms apply to Mr. Wm. Leavy Lexington, or at this office.
Lexington, December 4, 1805.
N. B. There are a uumber of acres of clear bottom land, and ſeveral log houſes upon the above lands.

SPECULATION.
PROPOSALS will be received by either of the ſubſcribers, living in Scott county, from any perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe the Green river Lands belonging to the Rittenhouſe Academy, in Georgetown, or from any perſon who may wiſh to exchange lands in Scott county for the ſame. It is unneceſſary here to mention the quality, ſituation or advantages attending thoſe lands, as the perſons who would wiſh to purchaſe or exchange, would ſatisfy themſelves previous to their making propoſals; however, information can be had of the ſubſcribers. Thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe or exchange as aforeſaid, will make their propoſals previous to the fourth Monday in May next.
John Payne,
John Thomson, } *Comm's.*
R. M. Gano,
Scott county, April 1, 1806.

A TEACHER
For ſaid Academy, who can come well recommended is wanted, none other need apply; from ſuch propoſals will alſo be received by the ſubſcribers, previous to the fourth Monday in May next.
J. Payne,
J. Thomson,
3w *R. M. Gano.*

FOR SALE,
A Likely Negro Girl,
ABOUT 18 years of age—enquire of the printer.

FOR SALE,
THE place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling houſe is of Brick, two ſtories 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and grind very faſt, one pair of ſtones are French burr; the ſprings and ſtock of water was never known to fail. I will ſell the whole together, and give an extenſive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will ſell 100 acres with the mills and diſtillery on it, and give a conſiderable credit on one third being paid down. It is generally counted a very handſome place—it is needleſs to mention further particulars, as any perſon wiſhing to buy, can view the premiſes.
1ptf *John Rogers.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY ſct.
Maſon Circuit Court, December term 1805.
John Nagler, complainant, } Chancery
against } and
Joseph Downer defendant. } Injunction.
THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by Alexander K. Marſhall, his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here, on the third day of our next May term, and anſwer the complainant's bill, or that the ſame will be taken as confeſſed againſt him, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome authoriſed paper of Kentucky, for eight weeks ſucceſſively.
A copy. Teſte,
WM Francis Taylor Clk.

NOTICE.
HAVING taken letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of mr. George Johnſon dec. formerly of the houſe of Peter and Geo. Johnſon, (who died in the iſland of Cuba in September laſt, on his way from New Orleans to this place,) we requeſt all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, (if any there may be) to bring them forward properly authenticated, ſo that they may receive payment; thoſe indebted to the eſtate will pleaſe make immediate payment
Richard Johnson, } Adm'rs.
Peter Johnson,
Fredrickſburg, Virg. Jan. 14, 1806. 2m

NOTICE.
ALL perſons indebted to the late firm of Doctors Saml. Brown and Eliſha Warfield, are requeſted to call on Dr. Warfield, who is authoriſed to ſettle all debts due the firm, and cloſe their accounts by paying them or giving their notes for the ſums due, and thoſe who have demands againſt the firm are deſired to bring them forward to Dr. Warfield for payment. Every perſon who knows that Dr. Brown has left this ſtate, for Orleans, will ſee the neceſſity of this requeſt, and will no doubt, avail themſelves of the firſt opportunity to call on Dr. Warfield, who lives in the houſe that was formerly occupied by Dr. F. Ridgely, and cloſe their accounts in one of the two ways ſpecified above.

DR. ELISHA WARFIELD
Will continue to practice Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and ivcinity.
March 1, 1806.—tf

NOTICE.
DR. SAML. BROWN, deſires that all perſons indebted to him, will call on Doctor Eliſha Warfield, who is authoriſed to ſettle all his accounts and notes due him, before the exiſtence of his partnerſhip with Doctor Warfield—The books are in his poſſeſſion and all papers neceſſary to enable him to liquidate all accounts.

THE ſubſcribers will ſell 297 acres of firſt rate LAND, about 2 1-2 miles from this place; it is the ſouth half of that tract belonging to the heirs of David Perry dec. and bounded as follows; eaſt by Wm. Allen Jun. weſt by mr. Payne, North by col. James M'Dowell, and ſouth by mr. Payne—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to capt. John Gardner, who is duly authoriſed to ſell the ſame.
Joseph & Saml. Perry.
Lexington, March 14th, 1806. w4t

ABRAHAM S. DRAKE,
TAYLOR,
TAKES this method to inform the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced buſineſs in the ſhop lately occupied by Mr. Holmes, taylor, on Main ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Benjamin Stout, ſaddler, where he intends carrying on the above buſineſs in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the buſineſs, with the ſtricteſt attention, and deſire to pleaſe, to meet a ſhare of public patronage.
Ladies and Gentlemen who will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done on the ſhorteſt notice, and in the moſt faſhionable manner, and with neatneſs and diſpatch.
One or two boys are wanted to the above buſineſs.
Such country produce and ſtore goods as may ſuit, will be taken. 3t

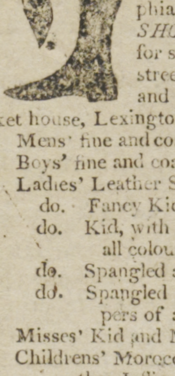
---

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
700 acres Military Land, lying on Bruſh creek, N. W. T. where the road croſſes from Limeſtone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill ſeat, and is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe.
500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the Eaſt fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, ſeven from Williamſburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.
1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Bruſh creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.
5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, ſurveyed and patented for William Jones.
4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thouſand acres, ſurveyed and patented for Richard Chinnevorth.
3332 2-3 acres, Maſon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, ſurveyed and patented for George Underwood.
1200 acres, Maſon county, Kentucky, ſurveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.
1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Ruſſell's creek, Green river.
325 acres, Jefferſon county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louiſville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.
116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about ſix miles from Frankfort; on that tract are conſiderable improvements.
A Houſe and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main ſtreet, nda adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.
An Inn and Out Lot in ſaid town.
Alſo a Houſe and well improved Lot in this place.
The above deſcribed property will be ſold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good ſecurity, a conſiderable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the ſubſcriber.)
JOHN JORDAN Jun.
Lexington Kentucky, }
January 13, 1803. }

WANTED,
A SOBER, induſtrious man, who is capable of driving a stage with four horses, to be employed in
Driving the Mail Stage
from Limestone to Frankfort, once a week, to commence on the first of May next.—Application to be made to N. Willis, at Chillicothe, or Joshua Wilson, in Lexington.
tf October 1, 1805.

LOFTUS NOEL,
TAILOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced buſineſs in the Houſe lately occupied by Maj. Morriſon, (on Short Street,) where he intends to purſue the ſame in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above buſineſs, with the ſtricteſt attention and a deſire to pleaſe, to merit a ſhare of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be ſo obliging as to favour him with their cuſtom, may rely on having their work done in the moſt faſhionable and beſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice, and on reaſonable terms.
LOFTUS NOEL.
N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to to the above buſineſs.
The ſubſcriber has for ſale an excellent Coachee with Harneſs, on low torms for caſh.

STRAYED
FROM the ſubſcriber in May laſt, a ſtrawberry roan coloured
MARE,
three years old laſt ſpring, a white ſpot adjoining one of her fore feet on the fore part of the hoof, buſhy mane and tail, had on an old bell. Alſo, a two year old
GELDING,
a dark or brown bay, a ſtar in the forehead, a ſnip on one noſtril, I believe his legs are all white, on the fore legs the white does not reach high up, a ſwitch tail, a lengthy made colt. They were brought from Virginia laſt winter, by the Crab Orchard, and may have attempted to make that way—Whoever will deliver the above colts to me in Green county, near where the Columbia road croſſes the road leading from Stanford to Greenſburgh, ſhall receive Five Dollars for each and travelling expences paid for conveying them.
WILLIAM WALDEN.
Green County, Dec. 10, 1805. 4m



I BEG leave to inform my friends, late customers, and the public, that I have brought from Philadelphia, *Fresh & Fashionable SHOES OF ALL KINDS,* for sale at my shop on Short street, next door to mr. Keiser's and nearly opposite the market house, Lexington, to wit—
Mens' fine and coarse Shoes,
Boys' fine and coarse do.
Ladies' Leather Slippers,
do. Fancy Kid shoes,
do. Kid, with heels and spring heels, of all colours,
do. Spangled and plain Kid of all colors,
do. Spangled and plain Morocco Slippers of all colors,
Misses' Kid and Morocco Slippers,
Childrens' Morocco of all colors and Leather Jeffersons, &c. &c.
The above articles I warrant to be as good as ever came to the state, or made in the United States; as I have none but picked work, I do not want to flatter the puplic with an advertisement, as the work will shew for itself.
MOROCCO SKINS of all colors, Leather Shoe Binding of all colors, and Shoe Strings, Cork Soals, and Black Ball of a superior quality—also, a few pair SKATES.
WILLIAM ROSS.
April 9, 1806.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the estate of Gabriel Madison, dec. for property sold them in July 1804, and for debts contracted prior to the death of the said deceased, are informed, that their notes and accounts are in the hands of the subscriber, of this place. They are therefore requested to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit of longer delay.
John L. Martin, Ex'r
to the estate of G. Madison dec.
Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1805.

LAST NOTICE.
ALL thoſe indebted to the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnſon, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requeſted to come forward immediately and pay off their reſpective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authoriſed to receive the ſame. Thoſe who do not avail themſelves of this notice, may reſt aſſured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the firſt of March, when ſuits will be indiſcriminately inſtituted.
J. Jordan jr.
N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.
J. J.
Lexington, January 28. 1805, tf

NEW SCHOOL.
MR. & MRS. GREEN,
BEG leave to acquaint their friends in Lexington and its vicinity, that on Monday, the 6th of January, 1806, they intend opening an
Academy for Young Ladies,
where will be taught, the following branches of Education, (viz.)

	per quarter.
Spelling, Reading, with all kinds of Needle Work,	$ 3
Writing & Arithmetic,	3
English Grammer, Geography, &c.	3
Music, (vocal & instrumental) with use of instrument,	12

Such ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to honour them with the inſtruction of their children, may rely on their uſing every exertion in their power, towards their making a rapid progreſs.
N. B. The manufactory of Patent Piano Fortes, is carried on as uſual.—Price 180 dollars.
Mr. Green has juſt received from Philadelphia, an aſſortment of NEW MUSIC, which he offers for ſale.
Lexington, December 24, 1805. tf

CALEB WILLIAMS,
Boot & Shoe Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his ſhop next door above the Bank, where he has on hand an elegant aſſortment of the beſt Boots and Shoes of every deſcription. He has alſo an aſſortment of the beſt materials. Any gentleman can be ſupplied with any article in his buſineſs on the ſhorteſt notice, and moſt reaſonable terms. He hopes from his attention to buſineſs, to merit a ſhare of the public patronage.
March 26th, 1806.
Three or four ſmart boys, from the age of 14 to 16, will be taken as apprentices to the above buſineſs.

BLUE DYING TO PERFECTION.
I WILL colour cotton, linen or woolen, with a hot dye, and will warrant it to keep its colour—and becauſe of the ſcarcity of caſh, I have made my arrangements ſo as to enable me to take for pay, the following articles; corn, flour, meal, bacon, hemp, flax, country linen, and a variety of other articles. 'Tis hoped no one will aſk credit, as I ſhall keep no book, it will be neceſſary payment ſhould be made when the truck is taken away.
HUGH CRAWFORD,
Main ſtreet, corner of Main † ſtreet.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT whereas, on the 30th of January laſt, I paſſed my bond, with Thomas Dozier ſecurity, to Moſes Biggerſtaff, of Madiſon county, for the ſum of 120 dollars in property, payable, I think, ſome time in December next; this is therefore, to forewarn the public from trading for, or taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay it, until ſaid Biggerſtaff makes me a title to a certain tract or parcel of land whereon I now live, agreeable to his bond.
Azariah Prather.
Madiſon county, March 20, 1806.—3t

Twenty Dollars Reward,
FOR apprehending ELIJAH OWENS, an apprentice to the hatting buſineſs, who abſented himſelf from my ſervice on Saturday the 6th inſtant; he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, large eye-brows, had on a ſnuff coloured ſurtout coat and a dark cloth coat, blue pantaloons, cotton waiſtcoat, black worſted hoſe, a faſhionable hat, with a large buckle and band, with ſundry other articles of clothing. The above reward and all reaſonable charges will be paid on delivering the ſaid apprentice to the ſubſcriber.
Patterson Bain.
Lexington, Kentucky, April 8th 1806.
The editors of the Ohio Herald, Tenneſſee Gazette, and Farmers' Library are requeſted to inſert the above three times and forward their accounts to the editor of the Kentucky Gazette

---

SPELLING BOOKS
For Sale at this Office.